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INTERNATIONAL DEMOGRAPHICS

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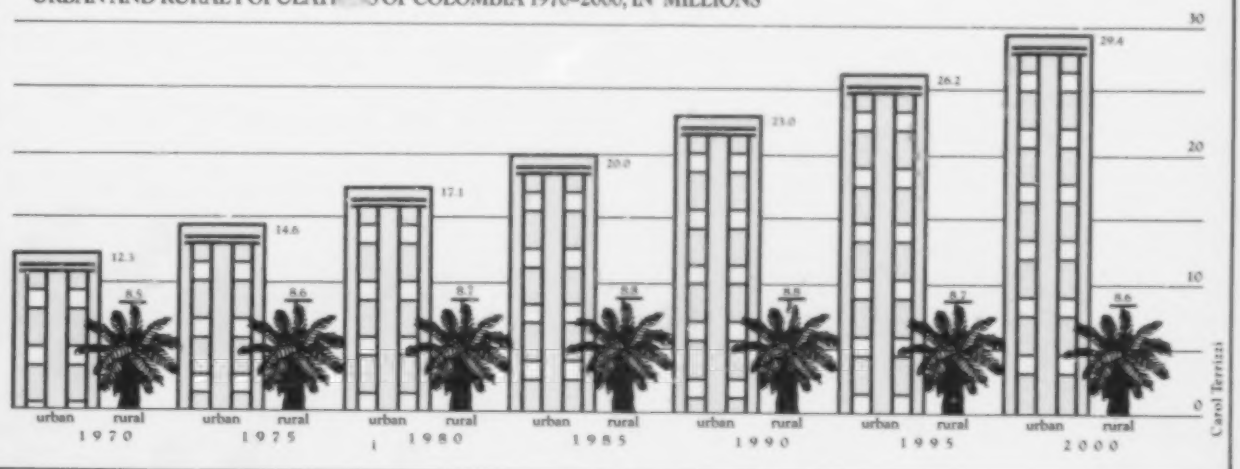

COUNTRY PROFILE

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

Colombia's economy has been whipsawed through its history by a boom-bust sequence of agricultural exports — tobacco, quinine, indigo, and finally coffee, which has proved more enduring and lucrative than the others, but similarly vulnerable to world market fluctuations.

Now, in the mid-1980s, Colombians face the possible decline of the coffee, marijuana, and cocaine bonanzas while they anticipate yet another boom — this time in coal exports. They believe coal may rescue them from the strict austerity policies attached to their other option — International Monetary Fund assistance.

The Betancur government that came to power in 1982 has tried to eliminate political corruption in the drug trade, negotiate with the country's well-established guerilla movement, and deliver progressive social programs in housing, health, and education while maintaining an economic policy that emphasizes export incentives and more diversified production, and gains a leading role for Colombia in hemispheric and Third World diplomacy.

Colombia's relatively low ($6 billion) debt gives it a more secure financial base than other Latin American governments, but currency devaluations by neighbors and profits from the drug economy have encouraged both legal and illegal imports that undermine domestic industry. The Betancur administration is trying to bring trade into balance by encouraging exports and foreign investment and restricting imports.

For the moment, Colombia is holding its own economically and anticipates economic growth based on recovery in the United States and Europe as well as on its own coal exports. The World Bank now categorizes Colombia as a "better-off, middle income" country. While Colombia's natural resources, stable political tradition, and well-trained technical workers provide a solid basis for economic growth, pessimists note the continuing dependence on a narrow range of exports, low-

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THIS MONTH: COLOMBIA

growth domestic industries, and pervasive corruption tied to drugs and unfavorable currency relations.

POPULATION GROWTH

Colombia's 1985 population is estimated at 28.7 million, making it the second largest country on the South American continent after Brazil; Colombia edges out Argentina by only about 100,000 people.

U.S. Census Bureau analysts estimated the population at 23.2 million following the 1973 census in which there was about a 9 percent undercount. Recent population estimates are available from several sources such as the 1976 National Fertility Survey, the 1980 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, the 1978 National Household Survey, and the National Planning Department. The Planning Department takes into account Colombia's negative net migration rate which was not factored into the national statistical office (DANE) estimates.

The 1985 estimates are well below projections of 32.8 million made by the Economic and Development Studies Center at the University of the Andes for a 1970 World Bank country report. This reflects a sudden and significant decline in fertility, combined with the negative net migration rate for much of the last two decades. Colombia's growth in the last five years has averaged 2 percent annually, compared with an average of 2.3 percent a year for Latin America as a region.

Colombia's moderate growth has been accompanied by shifts in population distribution and composition. In particular, a massive internal migration has increased the urban population from roughly one-third in the 1950s to two-thirds today. Improved housing, education, and access to public health facilities have accompanied this rural-to-urban migration.

Most of Colombia's loss in migrants has been to Venezuela, where in the late 1960s, estimates of illegal Colombian immigrants approached 500,000 a year. More recent estimates put the number of immigrants at over 1 million annually. The majority of the migrants are young women in their prime childbearing years who find work as domestics. Because of the clandestine nature of this migration stream, however, estimates remain open to error and the overall effect on the Colombian population is difficult to judge with confidence.

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Colombia's fertility rate, at 3.9 children per woman in 1980–81, is the lowest in tropical South America, but higher than the total fertility rate in the more temperate South American countries.

Compared with other South American nations, Colombia's crude birth rate of 29 to 31 births per 1,000 population is low, given rates of 32 in Brazil, 39 in Venezuela, and 44 in Ecuador. In the United States, the crude birth rate is 16.

Reflecting the impact of urban migration and the widescale effectiveness of family planning programs initiated in the 1960s and 1970s,

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median age has increased from 17 years in 1970 to almost 21 years in 1985. Current projections indicate this trend will continue with median age reaching 24 by the end of the century. At present, about 37 percent of the population is aged 14 or under. The population aged 65 and over is only 3.8 percent and by 2000 will still constitute only 4.5 percent of the population. Thus, the proportion of the population between the ages of 15 and 64 is roughly comparable to that in the United States. Given the much younger age at which an individual enters the labor market in Colombia, the age distribution is not likely to put a great burden on the economy in the near future.

REGIONS AND CITIES

Colombia is the only nation on the South American continent with coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, but geographic and climatic barriers have inhibited unification of the two regions and the economic benefits that could result.

With nearly 440,000 square miles of land, Colombia ranks fifth in size in Latin America. Three parallel ranges of the Andean Mountain chain divide the country from north to south. Colombia is composed of five regions.

The seven departments in the Atlantic region are Atlantico, Bolivar, Sucre, Cordoba, Cesar, Guajira, and Magdalena. The majority of people in this region make a living by irrigation farming and livestock breeding. Industry is located in the Barranquilla-Soledad area and in Cartagena. The Atlantic coast is mostly open land with a subtropical climate and extensive plantation agriculture. Population centers are developing rapidly at the major ports. The Atlantic coast has an advantage over the Pacific coast because of the direction of its navigable waters and the concentration of Colombian trade with the European Community and the United States.

There are five departments in the eastern region: Santander del Sur and Norte de Santander on the border with Venezuela, Cundinamarca, Boyaca, and Meta. The region's medium-sized industrial centers include Bucaramanga, Sogamoso and Barrancabermeja. Girardot is an important center of transportation. Services are the most important source of jobs in this region.

The six departments in the central region are Antioquia, Caldas, Quindio, Risaralda, Tolima, and Huila. This region is dominated by the traditional Spanish family. In the last decade, this region has grown by about 2.4 percent a year. It is the most populated of all the regions. In the central region, the industrial area of Medellin-Valle de Aburra-Rionegro is the most prominent.

There are four departments in the Pacific region: Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Narino, and Choco. Cali and Palmira are the cities with the most industry. The rate of urban growth in this region is the highest in the country — about 4.2 percent a year.

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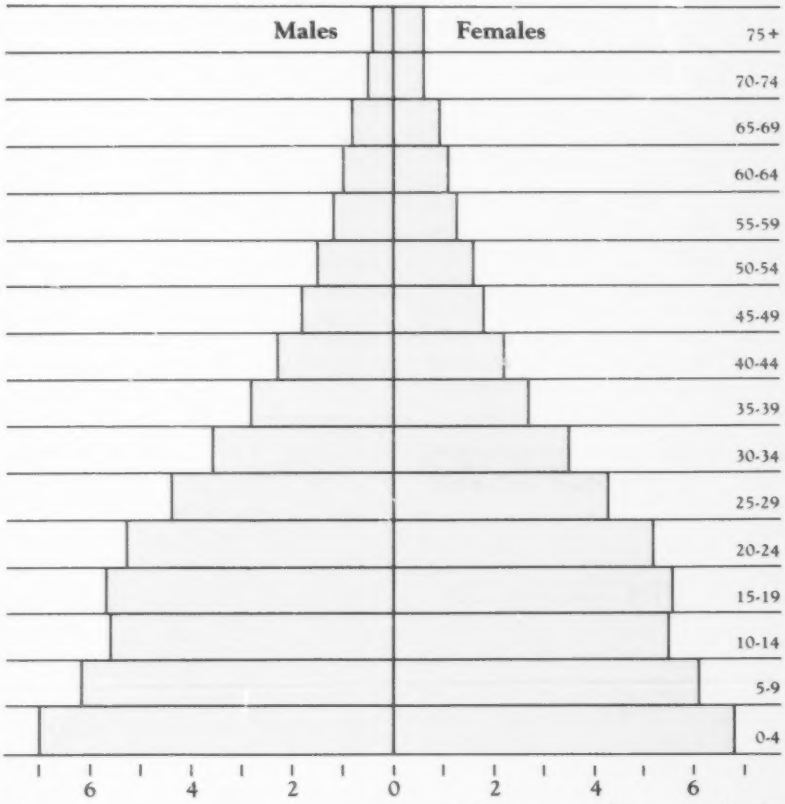
POPULATION OF COLOMBIA BY AGE AND SEX: 1985



age	*total*	*males*	*females*
All Ages	28,713,700	14,407,100	14,306,600
0–4	3,938,100	1,999,400	1,938,800
5–9	3,531,200	1,788,000	1,743,200
10–14	3,198,700	1,618,300	1,580,400
15–19	3,251,900	1,641,200	1,610,700
20–24	3,008,800	1,513,700	1,495,000
25–29	2,486,100	1,253,900	1,232,300
30–34	2,062,400	1,043,900	1,018,600
35–39	1,606,300	816,700	789,600
40–44	1,270,300	646,900	623,500
45–49	1,044,600	527,500	517,200
50–54	880,000	432,900	447,200
55–59	741,300	355,600	385,600
60–64	608,900	286,900	322,000
65–69	467,500	215,800	251,700
70–74	323,300	144,900	178,400
75+	294,200	121,700	172,500

LATIN AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN FIVE YEAR AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 1950-1985

period	*Colombia*	*Latin America*
1950-55	3.2	2.6
1955-60	3.2	2.8
1960-65	3.1	2.8
1965-70	2.8	2.7
1970-75	2.4	2.5
1975-80	1.5	2.3
1980-85	2.0	2.3

Bogota is also considered a region. According to the United Nations, "The national capital combines the Indian-Spanish family mixture with the modern nuclear family."

The rugged Colombian terrain has been responsible in part for the uneven development of economic activity, social services, and the standard of living. Decentralized urbanization distinguishes Colombia from most Latin American nations. Each of the principal regions has a large urban center. On the Atlantic coast is Barranquilla. In the central highlands is Bogota. In the northwest is Medellin and in the southwest, Cali. By the mid-1970s, ten cities had populations of more than 200,000, although Bogota's growth has been most rapid.

Bogota's growth has not been, however, at the expense of other urban centers. It has surpassed Medellin as the largest industrial center, but is not economically dominant. Bogota has 18 percent of the national population and 30 percent of the manufacturing labor force, but 42.5 percent of the manufacturing workers are in the next three largest cities and the other regional centers surpass Bogota in value added in manufacturing.

Using a conservative measure defining urban population as people who live in a county seat, Colombia's urban population has grown from 52 percent in 1964 to an estimated 65 percent in 1985 and an estimated 74 percent using a more liberal definition.

From 1951 to 1982, the urban population grew at 4.4 percent annually, far exceeding the national average of 2.6 percent and the rural growth rate of less than 1 percent. Since 1982, the urban growth rate has been about 3 percent annually. While still high, it marks a significant slowing from the earlier years. Internal migration rates now account for a smaller share of population growth and relatively lower urban fertility rates account for the major proportion of growth.

Current estimates of urban growth indicate a continued slowing of the growth rate between now and 2000, with a decline from the current rate of 3.3 percent annually to 2.1 percent annually. However, the proportion of the population in urban areas will continue to expand throughout this period, reaching 81 percent at the end of the century, or an estimated 31 million urban residents.

HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

The combined impact of declines in infant mortality and a changing economic structure in which children are not viewed as an economic asset has made a small family desirable to many Colombians. In 1964, the average completed family size was

TIPS ON TRENDS

NEW URBAN MARKETS

By the year 2000, 80 percent of the world's largest cities will be in the Third World, a sharp contrast to 1970 when 13 of the 25 largest cities in the world were in industrialized countries.

Source: United Nations

AGING

By the year 2000, nearly 10 percent of the world's population will be aged 60 and over, and about 4 percent will have celebrated their 70th birthday.

The highest proportions of older people will be in the more developed countries. Nearly one-fifth of the population of Europe will be aged 60 or older by 2000, while only 5 percent of the population of Africa will be in that age group.

In Asia, the Philippines is expected to have the largest increase in those aged 60 and over between 1980 and the end of the century. That age group is expected to increase by nearly 109 percent in the Philippines. The population aged 60 and over will increase by more than 90 percent in South Korea, India, Thailand, and Sri Lanka.

Source: International Trends and Perspectives: Aging, International Research Document No. 12, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (see publications).

UNIDO DATABASE

The statistical database used by UNIDO (United Nations Industrial Development Organization) is now available to users outside the United Nations system.

Information for 80 countries is included on gross output, value added, wages and salaries, employment, and production. The data are presented by country, year, and industry.

The database was developed to meet the statistical needs of economists and other researchers carrying out international studies. Particular attention has been paid to reconciling differences in national statistical practices, and to developing a set of data that is comparable and consistent, both between countries and over time.

Users outside the UN system pay $2,000 for the set of machine readable data if it is to be used commercially. Nonprofit institutions pay $500.

The data pertain to the period 1963–1981 and are arranged according to the International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC) which specifies 28 industries that compose the manufacturing sector. •

Further information is found in the UNIDO publication: The UNIDO Data Base: Primary Sources and Data Base Design, *available on request from: Editor, UNIDO Newsletter, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, PO Box 300, A-1400, Vienna, Austria.*

6.8 children. By 1980, it was only 3.9 children.

A steady 15-year decline in average household size, from 6.1 people in 1970 to 5 people in 1985, is likely to continue. By the year 2000, the average household will contain 4.1 people according to current projections. Much of this decline is attributed to delayed marriage in urban areas and the rapid growth in the share of one- and two-person urban households from only 10.8 percent in 1964 to 16.4 percent in 1973. One- and two-person households comprise nearly one-quarter of the total at present.

The rate of household formation has not decreased. It has remained between 3.7 and 3.9 percent since 1970 and is likely to stay at this level in the near future. But young people in urban areas are forming households later, postponing childbearing, and having fewer children when they do start their families. Thus, while households are declining in average size between 1985 and 2000, the total number of households is projected to increase from about 6 million to 10.2 million.

HOUSING AND CONSTRUCTION

Construction was the most positive element in the Colombian economy of the early 1980s. In the first eight months of 1983, construction rose 13.5 percent over its 1982 level. This is the result of a federal domestic housing program focusing on low-income urban households and making it possible for them to own a home without first having to accumulate a down payment.

Since the early 1970s, the government's economic expansion strategy has been led by exports and construction. Continued large government investments in the infrastructure, and expanded private construction, especially of housing, should make 1983 to 1986 boom years for this sector.

In spite of the government support of construction, the industry continues to employ only about 4 to 5 percent of the labor force and accounts for about the same proportion of GDP. Construction activity is concentrated in the large urban areas. Forty percent of national construction activity occurs in the metropolitan region of Bogota, and another 40 percent is spread among the three next largest cities — Cali, Medellin, and Barranquilla.

Because of government support, the general standard of housing for the urban migrant populations — even in the *barrios populares*, or squatter settlements — is superior to that in other Latin American countries. Given Colombia's geographic barriers to transportation, construction materials are generally produced locally. Public housing projects continue to be a cornerstone of the Betancur administration's populist policies for social expenditures. As a consequence, the 1979 average of 3 rooms per dwelling should increase while the average of 1.6 persons per room should decrease in the near future.

ETHNICITY AND RELIGION

Colombians are generally regarded as speaking the purest — that is, the most correct — Spanish in Latin America. This is no accident since traditional Spanish values and institutions have managed to occupy the cultural high ground since the colonial era. No single racial/ethnic group — Indian, black, or other European white — has ever had more than a regional importance. Thus, the national culture has been developed almost exclusively from traditional Spanish customs.

Estimates are that 20 percent of Colombia's population is white, 50 to 60 percent mestizo (Indian-white mix), 15 to 25 percent mulatto (black-white mix), 4 percent black, and 1 percent Indian.

In lifestyle, norms, and self-definition, the whites are strongly oriented to Europe. In 1985, they dominate the important institutions of government and culture and are predominantly an urban population.

Although social and economic status is not totally rigid, social mobility by the nonwhite population has occurred only on an individual basis. Indeed, the relatively small black and Indian populations have remained on the fringes of the political, economic, and social institutions that define the center of national life, unintegrated as much because they do not share the dominant culture because they are of a different race.

Given that the mestizo and mulatto populations account for 75 percent of the total, it is not surprising that ethnic and racial classifications are not strictly held except where individuals are obviously black or Indian. In recent years, the rapid up-

TIPS ON TRADE

MORE PRAM POTENTIAL

New forecasts from the British Office of Population Censuses and Surveys project that the population of England and Wales will grow less than 1 percent annually for the rest of this decade. But, at the same time, there will be more new babies than in years when growth rates were higher.

The reasons are similar to the reasons for the "baby echo" in the United States. There will be more potential mothers as the children of the baby boom mature and women who have postponed childbearing will in all likelihood still have two children—they will just become mothers at a later age. The big question is whether the British family will remain at two children or whether one child will become the norm.

If the projections are correct, it could mean an upturn in the sale of children's toys, apparel, and other baby furnishings as the more mature couples who put off children in favor of establishing financial security now have the money to lavish on them.

EXPENSIVE RESEARCH

"In the United States, the cost for an in-person interview is from $35 to $45, not including designing the questionnaire or analyzing the results. In Europe or Asia, the cost is $350; in the Middle East or Latin America, $200. The time involved can be from three to four months up to five to six months in the Middle East." •

Source: Joshua D. Libresco, Advertising World, *December 1984.*

ward social mobility of some mestizos linked to the drug economy has upset some traditional barriers, but their public contributions to political parties, cultural institutions, and social philanthropy seem to indicate they seek an even more rapid assimilation into the dominant traditional Spanish culture.

It is important to recognize that Colombian citizens of mixed origin can be seen in all regions, occupations, and social classes. Precise distinctions between mestizos and mulattos are difficult, but in general, people of clearest Spanish-Indian origin live in the highlands and most people of Spanish-African background are located in the coastal regions. Within these two groups there is a great range of social distinctions, but social mobility is less restricted for mestizos. Regardless of social status, there is a more autonomous non-Spanish cultural tradition among the blacks and mulattos than among the mestizos.

Colombians are predominantly Roman Catholic and the church there is recognized as perhaps the most conservative and traditional in Latin America, known for its authoritarian and paternalistic stance and close association with the Colombian social and economic elite. Non-Catholics, although guaranteed religious freedom in the constitution, play only a marginal role in national life.

LABOR FORCE AND INCOME

The combination of population growth and urban migration in the 1950s and 1960s produced a rapid growth in the labor supply resulting in unemployment and stagnating real wages, even as Colombia experienced high economic growth rates. This trend reversed in the 1970s.

The economically active population (aged 15 and older) increased annually by 3.4 percent in the 1970s, but jobs expanded at about 6.2 percent each year. Since school attendance also increased during the decade, unemployment declined.

The proportion of people detached from the labor force (invalids or those keeping house, or those not seeking work) declined from 41.8 percent in 1951 to 34.5 percent in 1978. Because men in the "detached" category increased 260 percent in these years, the drop reflects increased female labor force participation.

Two long-term trends explain the recent changes in the age/sex composition of Colombia's economically active population. First, participation rates for men have been stable, with roughly full participation after age 20 until age 60. There is a decline, however, in labor force participation for young men aged 15 to 20. This has been caused by a substantial increase in the informal (underground) economy and the widespread urban phenomenon of homeless young men sustaining themselves by street crime.

"LACK OF FACILITIES, ESPECIALLY IN RURAL AREAS, CONTINUES TO RESTRICT EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE POOR AND WORKING-CLASS POPULATION."

Second, among women there has been a rapid increase in the level and length of participation in labor force. This trend is especially strong in urban areas where, by 1980, over half the women aged 20 to 40 were employed and more than one-third of the women aged 40 to 60 were employed. In 1973, only women aged 20 to 24 had a participation rate as high as 42.7 percent. Thus, sex differences in employment rates have been reduced in recent years, most directly the result of urbanization, improved education, job growth in the services sector, and a rapid increase in employment opportunities.

The proportion of the labor force working in agriculture has decreased from 51 percent in 1960 to 26 percent in 1981. Industrial employment has remained relatively stable as a proportion of total employment, but that has meant a substantial real increase given the growth of overall employment in recent years. Manufacturing employment was 19.2 percent in 1960, and 21 percent in 1970 and 1980, with an 8.8 percent annual growth rate in actual numbers of employed. If anything, these figures understate real increases in industrial employment because much of manufacturing in Colombia takes place in small enterprises where workers are not subject to labor law protection and social security statutes. In the 1970s, informal sector jobs represented nearly 57 percent of all new Colombian industrial employment.

Salaries of lower managerial, technical, and white collar workers have declined since the early 1970s. These groups compromise what is typically the "middle class" and the middle to lower upper deciles of income. At the same time, data on expenditures for high-priced cars, luxury housing, and international travel indicate that the highest income groups experienced significant increases in real income during these years.

EDUCATION

Officially removed from control of the Roman Catholic church in 1973, Colombia's educational system remains traditional and inadequate by modern standards. Although there was a rapid rise in adult literacy between 1960 and 1975 — from 63 percent to nearly 81 percent — the 1980 rate remained at 81 percent. In urban areas, the adult literacy rate is substantially higher than the national average — 90 percent in 1973 — but the literacy rate of those aged 10 and older in rural areas was only 69 percent.

The last two decades have been characterized by steady increases in primary and secondary school enrollment, especially for girls. The percentage of the population aged 15 and older in school increased from 2.4 percent in 1951 to 10.3 percent in 1978 and the annual rate of increase since 1970 has been about 5.3 percent.

Lack of facilities, especially in rural areas, continues to restrict educational opportunity for the poor and working-class population, even though urban migrants consistently identify education as the avenue for upward social mobility. Perhaps most telling are the data on school completion.

By 1973, 39.5 percent of the population aged 15 and older had com-

CHANGES IN UNITED NATIONS CITY PROJECTIONS

Using new data from the 1980 round of national censuses, the United Nations has scaled down its projects for the future populations of some of the world's largest cities, including Mexico City, Shanghai, and Tokyo.

In some cases the reductions in the UN projections are dramatic. For Beijing for example, the UN projected in 1980 that the year 2000 population would be 22.8 million. The revised figure is less than half that: 10.8 million. The estimate of Shanghai's population in the year 2000 shrinks in the new projections to 13.5 million from the 1980 estimate of 25.9 million.

According to Nancy Chen, who is in charge of urban and city population projections for the United Nations Population Division, the reductions may be dramatic, but they are not surprising; earlier projections for the size of Chinese cities were based on the 1953 census, the only figures available until recently. Once the results of both the 1964 and 1982 censuses (which were issued simultaneously) became available, more accurate estimates became possible. In effect, the earlier projections were based mostly on speculation while the new figures reflect trends actually experienced by cities up to 1982, said Mrs. Chen.

A different case is Mexico City, where projected population in the year 2000 has been revised downward from the 1980 estimate of 27.6 to 26.3 million. This is a result mainly of the projected long-term effects of Mexico's decline in fertility. Mrs. Chen said that because of the fertility decline, the projections for the total population of Mexico were also revised. According to the 1980 United Nations assessment, Mexico would have had 115.7 million inhabitants by the year 2000; the new assessment puts Mexico's total population by the end of the century at 109.2 million.

Up-to-date information based on actual trends also caused a change in the projections for Tokyo/Yokohama. Data from the 1975 and 1980 Japanese censuses, which were not available when the United Nations made its urban projections in 1980, now show that Tokyo/Yokohama grew more slowly recently than it did earlier in the century. The new projections put the population of Tokyo/Yokohama by the year 2000 at 17.1 million down from the 1980 assessment of 23.8 million. Mrs. Chen said that at least part of the decline in projected growth appears to be the result of a greater than expected reduction in fertility in Japan.

Not all projected city populations have been revised downward. Using data from the 1981 Indian census, the United Nations now projects the expected population of Calcutta in the year 2000 at 16.6 million, up from 15.9 million estimated in 1980.

More recent data has also revised the projection for Brazil's largest city, Sao Paulo, upwards by 2.5 million, from 1980 estimates of 21.5 million to the new projection of 24.0 million by the end of the century.

The change in the projected size of major cities illustrates that projections are only as good as the information on which they are based, Mrs. Chen said. To ensure that the published projections are as accurate as possible, the Population Division constantly updates its urban database. However, timely and reliable information is not always available for all countries at the same time. As a result, overall assessment of growth trends for urban agglomerations is particularly difficult, Mrs. Chen added.

Despite lower projections for some cities, the trend toward larger cities will probably go on. Urbanization is continuing worldwide and United Nations assessments are that it will continue through 2025. In 1950, 29.4 percent of the world's total population lived in urban areas. This proportion climbed to 39.9 percent by 1980 and will reach almost 50 percent by the end of the century. United Nations projections show that three-fifths of the world's population will live in urban areas by 2025.

The revised urban projections for the year 2000 are contained in *Estimates and Projections of Urban, Rural and City Population: the 1982 Assessment* to be published shortly by the United Nations Population Division.

—Hugh O'Haire People News/Feature

LATIN AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Latin America's economic future will be the subject of a symposium sponsored by Frost and Sullivan Political Risk Services on March 21 and 22 in Washington, D.C. at the Mayflower Hotel. The symposium will focus on seven countries: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, and Venezuela. For more information, contact Victor Hertz, Manager of Political Risk Services at Frost and Sullivan; telephone (212) 233-1080.

METROPOLITAN DATABASE

The Center for Urban Church Studies is building a metropolitan database for all cities of 1 million people or more. It is a slow process, according to Larry Rose, executive director of the center, but complete data on several cities are added each year.

For each city, the center includes an overview description, its history, and its important demographic characteristics. Among the demographic items covered are the following: total population, population change between 1970 and 1980, population projections, age distribution, ethnolinguistic composition, mean income, sex ratio, births, deaths, natural increase, and migration rate. Where possible, demographic data by neighborhood or political division are collected.

Anyone who has collected extensive data on one or more cities and is willing to provide the data to the center should contact Larry L. Rose, executive director, Center for Urban Church Studies, 127 Ninth Avenue, North, Nashville, TN 37234; telephone (615) 251-2920. •

pleted primary school, 6 percent secondary school and about 1 percent had some course work beyond secondary school. In urban areas, the comparable figures were 54 percent primary, 9 percent secondary, and 1.4 percent more than secondary; while in rural areas 13 percent had finished primary school, less than 1 percent secondary school, and 0.1 percent more than secondary.

Education is the largest single social expenditure item in the current government budget, accounting for roughly 8 percent of spending. In the past decade, emphasis has been on increasing teachers' pay, an expense borne by the national government. This allocation to teachers' wages may be an important element in the estimated 1.3 to 1.1 percent growth rate of educational quality in the labor force between 1964 and 1980. The World Bank estimates that 80 percent of improvement in educational quality in Colombia can be attributed to improvements by teachers in productivity.

Primary education has been the focus of government education programs. As a result, only 13.8 percent of Colombia's primary school students are in private institutions, while 41 percent of secondary school enrollment, and 61 percent of university students are in private schools. Vocational/technical education usually takes place in private schools as well.

COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION

Colombia's print media are reasonably free of government controls. Newspapers are widely read and provide broad coverage of events, as well as an important conduit for literature, arts, entertainment, and advertising. In Colombia, where political party loyalties are part of the nation's lifeblood, virtually all newspapers are linked to one of the two major parties — Liberals or Conservatives. Reasonably professional and able journalism, marked by objective reporting and analysis of social conditions, distinguishes Colombia's journalists from their counterparts in many other Latin American nations.

Radio and television are directly controlled through the National Institute of Radio and Television. Although these media are private, regulations limit them to presenting entertainment and cultural subjects. Compared with the print media, investigative and political journalism in the electronic media are relatively undeveloped.

In 1980, about 88 percent of households had radios and 77 percent had televisions. There were only 60 telephones per 1,000 persons; 19 percent of households owned a telephone.

In the mid-1970s, Colombia had only about 2,500 miles of narrow gauge railroad, most of it built to carry agricultural goods to the Atlantic coast. To help unify the regional population and overcome geographic hindrances to development of a national market, the national road system has been expanded to connect urban areas, but some regions such as the Pacific coast and the eastern plains remain somewhat isolated.

Since the 1950s, electric generating capacity has grown more than 10 percent annually, but has tapped only a small portion of the nation's enormous hydroelectric potential. Its currently operating hydroelectric plants, mainly located in the south, account for more than two-thirds of electrical generating capacity. In recent years, a large-scale rural electrification program has vastly extended access to electricity, but many rural areas remain isolated from the national grid system.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Corporacion Centro Regional de Poblacion (CCRP), Apartado Aereo 24846, Bogota, 2 D.E., is the most important center of demographic studies in Colombia and produces many special reports and studies on the Colombian population.

Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadistica (DANE) is the primary central government agency conducting research and publishing period reports. It conducted the 1978 Household Survey, for example.

Colombia: Economic Development and Policy Under Changing Conditions, available from The World Bank and published in 1984, is a broad overview of current economic conditions with some information on population and labor force trends. It is, however, less interesting than the 1970 World Bank country report on Colombia and data are often aggregated and categorized in a way that is not useful to researchers working on applied problems.

Colombia, Betancur, and the Challenge of 1984, Universities Field Staff International Report, 1083/No. 24 South America (RGS-8-'83) by Thomas G. Sanders is an objective report concentrating on political and economic developments during the Betancur administration with an eye toward future trends. •

—William L. Canak

Mr. Canak, a sociologist, is a contributing editor to the Library of Congress.

PUBLICATIONS

Africa South of the Sahara 1984–85 (14th edition), 1984, London: Europa Publications Ltd., 1,011 pp., $130.00. Order from Gale Research Co., Book Tower, Detroit, MI 48226.

This is an annual survey and reference guide to the countries of Saharan Africa. Material in this new edition is arranged in three sections: background to the continent, regional organizations, and country surveys. The first section has been expanded to include narratives on the political and economic developments of the previous year, plus additional reference material describing the former British, French, Belgian, and Portuguese colonial empires. Other essays provide background materials on African history, languages, and religions.

The bulk of the volume is composed of individual country surveys and includes statistics on each country's agriculture, demographics, finances, and external trade. Each survey also contains information on the country's government, religion, press, radio, television, domestic trade, industry, transportation, tourism, energy, defense, and education.

Because current demographic data on these countries are unavailable in

some cases, the demographic portions of these surveys tend to suffer. The other information, however, will be useful to researchers. •

FEATURE

EUROPE'S WOMEN AND THEIR HOUSEHOLDS

Marketers know that consumer behavior has a great deal to do with lifestyle and that lifestyle is highly dependent on the type of household in which an individual lives.

According to a recent report from the Commission of the European Communities, 64 percent of the 110 million European Community women live as part of a couple, while 36 percent live alone. The report segments Europe's women into six groups.

Nineteen percent of the women—or about 21 million—work outside the home, and so do their husbands. Half of these women are aged 25 to 39 and one-third are between the ages of 40 and 54. Their average age is 38. Seven of ten women in this group have children under age 15. Household income is the highest of any group of women because there are two incomes. Thirty-eight percent of their husbands are manual workers, 35 percent are white-collar workers, and 24 percent have executive, managerial, or professional jobs.

In a second category, 3 percent of the women work, but their husbands do not. About 3 million women fall into this category. In some cases, their husbands are already retired, but in about one-third of the cases, the husband is unemployed.

The largest category in the European Community is married women who do not work outside the home, but whose husbands do. About 30 percent of women, or 33 million, fall into this group. The table shows differences between countries, but in general these women are less educated than women who work. Six of ten women in this group have children under age 15. Thirty-seven percent of their husbands are manual workers, 29 percent are white-collar workers, and 22 percent are executives, managers, or professionals. Household income is slightly above average, but less than the average for the group in which both partners are working.

There are 13 million women—12 percent—who do not work outside the home and neither do their husbands. Three-quarters of this group are at least age 55. Three-quarters also left school at age 15 or earlier.

WOMEN LIVING ALONE

Ten percent of women in the European Community live alone and work. There are about 11 million women in this category. About 37 percent of this group are aged 24 and under. For young women such as these, this is the period preceding marriage or living together. The remainder are spread among other age groups. Twenty-four percent are separated or divorced and 15 percent are widows. One-third have children under age 15. Their average household income is slightly below average for all households.

Twenty-six percent of European Community women live alone and do not work. There are 29 million women in this group. About half are over age 55 and widowed, while 40 percent are under age 25 and still in school. This group has the lowest household income of any group and one-quarter of the women have children under age 15. •

PROPORTIONS OF WOMEN IN THE DIFFERENT SEGMENTS ACCORDING TO COUNTRY

	MARRIED WOMEN				WOMEN LIVING ALONE		
nationality	*both at work*	*only woman at work*	*only man at work*	*both not at work*	*at work*	*not at work*	*total*
Belgium	17	2	31	19	7	24	31
Denmark	32	7	14	18	10	19	29
Germany	13	3	33	11	10	30	40
France	25	2	30	12	10	21	31
Ireland	8	1	38	11	15	27	42
Italy	18	3	29	10	11	29	40
Luxembourg*	14	1	30	19	15	21	36
Netherlands	19	3	32	10	11	25	36
United Kingdom	26	3	25	12	10	24	34
Greece	14	2	31	23	7	23	30
Community total	19	3	30	12	10	26	36

**Results for Luxembourg are given only as an indication, being based on a distinctly smaller sample than that of the other countries.*

Source: European Women and Men in 1983, Commission of the European Communities.

ERRATA

In the table on Malaysian household goods that appears on page one of the January issue of *International Demographics* (Vol. 4, No. 1), the color key is wrong. The colors for Malaysia and urban are reversed. The colors for rural and Peninsular Malaysia are also reversed. Therefore, the dark gray is urban Malaysia, the dark orange is the whole of Malaysia. Medium orange represents rural Malaysia and medium gray represents Peninsular Malaysia. We regret the error. •

COMING UP

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Senegal: Demographic trends in Africa

REGIONS

AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICA

More white women in South Africa are working, but fewer black women are. Because there are more black women than white women in South Africa, the overall result is that the percentage of women who work is declining.

Marita de Beer, research liaison executive at the South African Advertising Research Foundation, said recently that the total female population has grown by 31 percent in the past ten years while the number of working women has grown by only 11 percent.

Among blacks the female population rose by 36 percent, but the number of workers among them declined slightly — by about 1 percent. At the same time, the number of white women grew by 18 percent, while the number of those who work rose by 40 percent.

Married women are among the fastest growing groups of working women. Almost two-thirds of white wives and half of black wives work outside the home.

Source: Johannesburg Sunday Express, *October 7, 1984.*

NIGERIA

The most recent estimate of the population of Nigeria is 92 million people and it will probably reach 155 million by the year 2000, according to Professor Vremudia Diejomaoh, Director General of Nigeria Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER).

Nigeria's population is a question for most people because no complete census has been taken for more than 20 years.

Diejomaoh said that 33 percent of Nigeria's population should be living in urban areas by the year 2000 compared with an estimated 20 percent now.

In Diejomaoh's scenario, primary school enrollment would nearly double over 1980 levels by the year 2000 and secondary school enrollment would be nearly six times as high as it is now. Close to 2 million secondary school graduates will flood the Nigerian labor market, Diejomaoh said.

Diejomaoh's projections were reported in the UNFPA Newsletter, *Population.*

MIDDLE EAST

SAUDI ARABIA

The Pan Arab Research Center recently completed a census of retail outlets in three metropolitan areas: Jeddah, Riyadh, and Dammam which includes the Khobar, Seihat, Qatif, and Anik retail areas in Eastern Province.

The Center interviewed shopkeepers to determine the name of the outlet, the complete address, the geographic location, date opened, the number of employees, number of checkout counters, average daily sales, annual sales, window display available, method of record keeping, and other information.

A measure of the density of retail outlets by geographical location was made as a result of the census. The census findings have been compiled into three reports:

— Census Statistics: an analysis of the data by type of outlet and area.

— Census Listings: a computer listing of all outlets sorted by area, street, and building, with a summary of the products usually available.

— Product Distribution Statistics: prepared upon request; an analysis of the census statistics for all the outlets selling the product specified by the customer.

The types of outlets surveyed include large supermarkets (at least two checkout counters); small supermarkets, groceries with deep freeze, groceries without deep freeze, tobacco shops, meat shop/delis, small cafeterias, large restaurant/hotels, cosmetics shops or perfumeries, camera stores, toy shops, pharmacies, watch and gift shops, newsstands, department stores, and appliance outlets.

The categories of products included in the survey were sweets and beverages, dairy products, oils and fats, frozen foods, canned foods, seasoning products, other foods, toiletry products, household supplies, paper products, personal accessories such as cameras, wrist watches, and other products such as razor blades, batteries, and children's toys.

Using the Census of Retail Outlets as a base, Pan Arab Research Center also has a new distribution audit system that will cover 500 outlets in three locations — Riyadh, Jeddah, and Dammam and Khobar. Clients may subscribe to as many products and brands as they wish to determine the outlets distributing and handling the product, outlets carrying stock, total shelf space, outlets currently out of stock, and outlets that were not receiving any products at the time of the audit.

For more information about these new services, contact Sami Raffoul,

General Manager, Pan Arab Research Center, P.O. Box 24744, Safat, Kuwait; telex, 23770 PARC HO; telephone, 2450783/4/5/6.

MIDEAST

By plotting Arab countries according to two criteria — their population policies and their current growth rates — it is possible to project where the middle class will grow fastest in the Arab world.

A recent publication from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, *Population Problems and Prospects in the Arab World*, provides the data and some commentary on how curbing population growth will benefit some of these countries.

Taking information from the publication, International Demographics plotted the population policies against the current growth rates. The countries which ranked best — i.e., have declining growth rates and strong population programs designed to encourage lower fertility rates among women — were Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, and Lebanon.

One reason each of these countries has enacted policies to slow population growth is that while national resources have been growing in recent years, population has been expanding so rapidly that growth in per capita share of resources is undermined.

The countries most likely to have a better per capita distribution of resources within this decade are those where the governments encourage reductions in fertility, thereby enabling the growth of population to fall in line with the growth of resources.

ARAB COUNTRIES BY POPULATION GROWTH RATE AND POPULATION POLICY

Growth rate	*3.4 percent or more*	*3 to 3.3 percent*	*Less than 3 percent*	*Between 2 and 3 percent but ascending*
Pro-Natalist	Iraq Kuwait The Libyan Arab Qatar United Arab Emirates Bahrain Jamahiriya	Oman Saudi Arabia Sudan		
No Program, Limited Services	Syrian Arab Republic Jordan			Democratic Yemen Dijbouti Mauritania Somalia Yemen
Active Provision of Services, but No Official Program		Algeria	Lebanon	
Official Policy to Reduce Fertility		Morocco	Egypt Tunisia	

The table above was compiled with information from the UNFPA population profile on the Arab World. The demographic table is reprinted from the booklet. Single copies of *Population Problems and Prospects in the Arab World* (Population Profiles: 22) may be ordered for $2.00 from United Nations Fund for Population Activities, 220 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017. •

SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH INDICATORS FOR ARAB COUNTRIES: 1983

country	*population mid 1983 (millions)*	*annual growth rate (percent)*	*years to double*	*projected population year 2000 (millions)*	*crude birth rate per 1,000*	*total fertility rate per woman*	*crude death rate per 1,000*	*infant mortality rate per 1,000*	*life expectancy*
Morocco	22.9	3.1	23	37.3	44	6.6	13	109	57
Mauritania	1.8	2.7	26	3.0	49	6.9	22	142	43
Algeria	20.7	3.2	22	36.5	46	7.0	14	110	56
Tunisia	6.8	2.4	29	9.6	34	5.3	10	98	58
Libyan A.J.	3.3	3.5	20	6.1	47	7.1	12	83	57
Egypt	45.9	2.7	26	65.5	38	5.3	11	83	57
Sudan	20.0	3.2	22	32.2	49	6.7	17	140	48
Somalia	4.3	2.6	27	7.2	48	6.6	22	177	43
Djibouti	0.4	2.6	27	0.7	49	—	23	150	—
Syrian A.R.	9.7	3.6	19	18.0	46	6.8	12	83	57
Lebanon	3.2	2.2	32	3.7	31	5.0	9	65	66
Jordan	3.6	3.4	21	6.5	47	6.9	15	89	58
Iraq	14.5	3.4	21	24.2	46	6.7	12	86	57
Bahrain	0.4	3.6	19	0.6	51	7.6	9	65	65
Kuwait	1.6	4.5	16	2.9	45	6.7	6	33	70
Qatar	0.3	3.9	18	0.4	48	7.1	9	53	58
U. Arab Emir.	1.4	3.9	18	2.1	48	7.1	9	80	—
Oman	1.0	3.3	21	1.7	50	7.1	17	138	50
Saudi Arabia	10.4	3.3	21	18.5	49	7.1	16	125	54
Yemen	6.7	2.8	25	9.1	49	6.8	23	190	45
Democratic Yemen	2.1	2.8	25	3.4	47	6.8	20	152	45
World	4,677.0	1.8	39	6,130.0	29	3.9	11	81	62
MDC	1,158.0	0.6	118	1,273.0	15	1.9	10	17	73
LDC	3,519.0	2.1	32	4,857.0	33	4.5	12	91	57
Sweden	8.3	0.01	3,465	8.3	11	1.6	11	7	75
Japan	119.0	0.7	100	129.7	13	1.8	6	7.1	76

Source: UNFPA, Population Problems and Prospects in the Arab World, 1984.

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